5. Gujarat

6. Haryana

7. Jammu and Kashmir

8. Jharkhand

9. Karnataka

10. Madhya Pradesh

11. Maharashtra

12. Orissa

13. Punjab

14. Rajasthan

15. Tamil Nadu

16. Uttar Pradesh

17. West Bengal

Survey on rural health facilities

78. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out a survey on the existing health facilities and availability of hospital infrastructure for the rural people of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the initiative taken by Government to improve the primary health care system and medical facilities in the rural areas of the country; and

(d) the quantum of allocation proposed to be invested during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for improvement of health care system and related infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government of India undertakes periodic nationwide surveys for assessing the impact of the health care interventions and programmes. In addition the latest Facility Survey in the country has been conducted by the Government in 2003, which assessed the existing situation of the health care facilities available in the government health care establishments at different levels in India in terms of infrastructure, staff, supply and equipment at district level. The Facility Surveys covered various parameters of the health facilities at the District Hospital, First Referral Units (FRUs), Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres. The Survey included items like status of the infrastructure, availability of Operation Theatre, Labour Room, basic Laboratory, beds, staff position, in-service training, availability and functioning status of equipments and drugs *etc.* The key results of the Facility Survey are given Statements I to III respectively. (*See* below)

(c) The Government has initiated comprehensive health sector reforms to improve Primary Health care system and provide medical facilities to citizens in rural areas. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is the main vehicle for these reforms. NRHM is a flag ship programme of the Government launched in 2005. It has been operationalized throughout the country, with special focus on 18 states which includes 8 Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Orissa and Rajasthan), 8 North-East States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The National Rural Health Mission seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially to the poor and the vulnerable sections of the population. It also seeks to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio, Infant Mortality Rate and the Total Fertility level within the seven year period of the Mission, ending in 2012. The Mission seeks to provide accountable, effective, reliable, and quality primary health care through creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), strengthening of Public Health Delivery System at all levels, improved hospital care measured through Indian Pubic Health Standards (IPHS), provision of untied funds to all the facilities to enable local action, decentralization of Programme to district level to improve intra and inter-sectoral convergence and effective utilization of resources. Flexibility has been given to the States to devise need based Programme Implementation Plan.

(d) The Eleventh Plan approved outlay provides for Rs. 41,092.92 crores for Health; Rs. 90,558 crores for NRHM and Rs. 4,496.08 crores for Health Research.

Statement

Percent of Health care establishments having specific infrastructure facilities in India, facility survey 2003

Sl.. No.	Infrastructure Facility	District Hospitals	First Referral Units (FRU)	CHC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Own Building	97.0	94.7	91.0
2.	Maintenance at least once in three years	40.1	39.9	37.7
3.	Source of Water-Pipe	58.7	49.1	43.9
4.	Source of Water-Well (including tube well)[1]	41.2	50.9	56.1
5.	Facility for overhead tank	90.5	80.8	70.0
6.	Electricity in all parts of the hospital	96.7	94.3	91.8
7.	Operation Theatre	99.5	93.7	87.6
8.	Separate aseptic labour room	44.4	33.3	31.0
9.	Generator functional	91.7	86.9	84.3

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Telephone Facility	96.7	74.8	62.2
11.	Vehicles on Road[2]	89.9	56.8	57.4
12.	OPD Facility for RTI/STI	56.4	24.9	16.0
13.	Gynaecology/Obstetric OPD facility	73.7	53.8	36.0
14.	Nameplates to guide clients to Gynaec. OPD	83.8	76.8	67.5
15.	Privacy during examination	92.6	89.3	85.8
16.	Facility for counselling	78.7	69.1	63.9
17.	Separate toilets with running water	67.3	62.6	55.0
18.	Facility for sterilizing instruments	87.5	82.9	80.0
19.	Linkage with district blood bank	67.5	27.2	15.8
20.	Regular blood supply	60.5	27.7	10.5
21.	Quarters for obstetrician/gynecologist	40.1	28.5	21.0
22.	Quarters foe RMO (Residential Medical Officer)	47.1	42.2	44.0
23.	Quarters for Nurse	67.5	66.8	71.0
24.	Personal computer	47.7	14.7	2.0
	Total Surveyed	370	1882	1625

1. Tap water is not included

2. Includes Ambulance, Jeep, and Car functional on the day of survey

Source: Report of India Facility Survey, 2003

Statement-II

Percent of PHC having specific facilities in India, Facility Survey, 2003

Total Number of PHCs surveyed: 9688

Infrastructure Facility		Percentage
1		2
Infrastructure	Own building/Rent free	89.2
	Regular maintenance	11.9
	Source of water at least with well*	66.5

1		2
	Electricity available	66.4
	Labor room	48.4
	Laboratory (at least one basic)	45.6
	Telephone	19.8
	Toilet facility	52.3
	At least one bed	71.3
	Vehicle functional	22.8
	Staff quarter for M.O.	52.0
Supply	Kit G (IUD Insertion)	50.0
	Kit I (Normal delivery kit)	50.0
	Essential obstetric care drugs kit	32.2
Stock on the day of survey	Nirodh	59.1
	Oral Pill cycles	58.4
	IUDs	56.3
	BCG	45.2
	DPT	48.5
	OPV	49.1
	Measles	48.1
	DT	35.4
	TT	48.8
	IFA (Large)	57.4
	IFA (Small)	50.2
	Vitamin a solution	50.9
	ORS packets	71.2
Staff (Filled)	Medical Officer	78.2
	Medical Officer (Female)**	15.5
	Health Assistant (Male)	81.0
	Health Assistant (Female)	85.3
	MPW Female	89.6
	Laboratory Technician	65.0

1		2
Equipments (Available)	Infant weighing machine	64.4
	Adult weighing machine	76.2
	Deep freezer	53.0
	Vaccine day carrier	68.1
	BP instrument	87.8
	Autoclave	68.3
	MTP suction aspirator	27.2
	Labor room table	55.0
	Steam sterilizer drum	59.8
	Refrigerator	15.5
Atleast one MO trained in	Sterilisation	14.6
	MTP	14.6
	RCH Integrated training	47.4
Paramedical staff trained in	IUD Insertion	56.3
	Checking BP	43.0
	CDD/ORT	52.7
	UIP	56.7
	CSSM	52.8
	RCH	68.5
	ARI	48.0

* Tap water and other source are not included

** Are from all medical officers post filled

Source: Report of India Facility, 2003

Statement-III

Percent of sub centres having specific facilities in India, facility survey 2003

Total Number of Sub Centres surveyed: 18385

Infrastructure Facility		Percentage
1		2
Infrastructure	Government building	45.2
	Water at least with well*	78.8

1		2
	Electricity	43.2
	Toilet facility	73.6
	ANM having own moped	11.9
Regular Supply**	Lubricant Nirodh pieces	96.3
	Oral Pills	96.6
	IUDs	96.0
	IFA (Large)	97.5
	IFA (Small)	94.9
	Vitamin A solution	96.7
	ORS packets	92.9
Stock on the day of survey	Lubricant Nirodh pieces	72.7
	Oral Pills	78.5
	IUDs	63.8
	IFA (Large)	88.8
	IFA (Small)	84.5
	Vitamin A solution	82.6
	ORS packets	83.3
Staff in Position or Manpower***	Health Worker (Male)	67.7
	Health Worker (Female)	95.1
Received of Kit	Kit A Drugs	96.9
	Kit B Drugs	95.2
	Kit C Equipment	26.0
Equipments (Functional)****	Examination Table	89.4
	Infant Weighing machine	86.7
	Adult Weighing Machine	84.9
	BP Instrument	65.9
	Stethoscope	79.5
	Pressure Cooker	86.0
	Hemoglobinometer	75.1
	Reagent strips for urine test	88.3

1		2
	Speculum	95.7
	Medicine Chest	83.3
	Vaccine day carrier	99.4
Paramedical staff trained in	IUD Insertion	1.2
	CDD/ORT	15.1
	UIP	16.9
	CSSM	13.5
	RCH	19.1
	ARI	11.4

* Tap water is not included.

** Regular supply is from stock on the day of survey.

*** Staff position is from sanction post;

**** Equipment functional is from availability of equipment

Source: Report of India Facility Survey. 2003

Private participation in AIIMS like hospitals

79. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI:
SHRI AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of post graduate super speciality hospitals on the pattern of AIIMS which are proposed to be set up alongwith the location of such hospitals;

(b) whether Government has decided private participation in those hospitals and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the specific reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) It has been decided to set up six AIIMS-like institutions, each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttaranchal (Rishikesh) under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) in its first phase.

In addition, there is a proposal to set up two more AIIMS-like institutions, each in the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, in the 2nd phase of PMSSY.

(b) and (c) Presently, Government of India has no proposal for private participation in running and operation of AIIMS-like institutions. However, Public-Private Participation (PPP)